

DOYLE'S TANGLED ACCOUNTS

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE OLD FISH COMMISSION'S SECRETARY.

THIS REFUSAL TO PRODUCE BOOKS AND PAPERS—DUPLICATE VOUCHERS USED—AN EXPERT AT WORK ON HIS BOOKS—AN EMBARRASSED COMMISSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Nov. 29.—The accounts of the Fish, Game and Forestry Commission are in such a confused condition that its members heard with great pleasure to-day that Edward P. Doyle, the secretary of the old Democratic Fish Commission, appointed by Governor Flower, had called a meeting of its members here on Tuesday next for the purpose of seeing if the accounts of the Commission cannot be straightened out. The Fish and Game Commission apparently left the management of all its financial affairs in the hands of Edward P. Doyle, of Richmond County, who was already encumbered with a large number of business enterprises. Mr. Doyle is secretary of the Commission and its executive officer. The Republican Legislature abolished this Commission and consolidated it with the Forestry Commission, creating a new Commission with the title of Fish, Game and Forestry Commission. Barnett H. Davis, of Palmyra, was made president of this Board and executive officer at a salary of \$5,000. The new Republican Commission elected Edward P. Doyle to act as its secretary, although it was understood that his appointment was to be only a temporary one. It lasted, however, for several months, and Mr. Doyle was continued in control of the financial affairs of the old Fish and Game Commission.

The new Fish, Game and Forestry Commission took office on April 25 last, and its members did not take the precaution to have the books of the old Fish Commission audited and balanced. Mr. Doyle retained possession of his papers, and, it is understood, still has possession of the main portion of them. Lately the new Commission has discovered that its financial accounts are in a great state of confusion, and naturally has desired to gain possession of all the papers of the old Commission, but has been unable to do so. The members of the old Commission will be pressed the coming week to give over their papers to the new Commission. Meanwhile Mr. Doyle has been hard at work all the week at the office of Controller Roberts endeavoring to put the books and financial accounts of the Commission in correct and intelligible shape.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Fish, Game and Forestry Commission the present week submitted to it a carefully prepared report about the accounts. This report was made public to-day. It is a document that will much interest the public. Extracts from this report are as follows:

These complications became very serious for this Commission, especially in view of the fact, as reported by this Commission at your last meeting, that the \$2,750,000 appropriation for the Fish, Game and Forestry Commission for the year ending October 1, 1895, had been made, and that the Commission had been authorized to expend the same. It is required at once to liquidate debts incurred by ourselves, which are the property of the State, and to pay our creditors. We believe that this Board should decide at once whether they will pay from the funds on hand, but if they conclude not to do so, inform every creditor of the fact and why they cannot settle the claim and when they expect to do so.

It is evident by this before October 1, 1895, the Commission will, if it pays its debts, be in a state of bankruptcy, unless the Legislature comes forward and makes a special appropriation to tide the Commission over. This, it is expected, will meet with some opposition under the claim that the appropriation of 1895 was sufficient if it had been managed in a business way.

MADE NO STATEMENT.

The other important findings in the report are as follows:

The outgoing Commissions made no statement or formal transfer of funds or property, and the Commission of the present year, which was organized on May 1, 1895, has been running back as far as the outgoing Commission. Your committee then began a thorough examination of the office, and found they had no books or accounts, and that the business which they were to conduct was being conducted by the outgoing Commission. The outgoing Commission, however, had no books or accounts, and the Commission of the present year, which was organized on May 1, 1895, has been running back as far as the outgoing Commission. The outgoing Commission, however, had no books or accounts, and the Commission of the present year, which was organized on May 1, 1895, has been running back as far as the outgoing Commission.

This statement was very soon found to be a mistake by the scores of bills and claims which were presented to the Commission, and which were found to be correct. Your committee then began a thorough examination of the office, and found they had no books or accounts, and that the business which they were to conduct was being conducted by the outgoing Commission. The outgoing Commission, however, had no books or accounts, and the Commission of the present year, which was organized on May 1, 1895, has been running back as far as the outgoing Commission. The outgoing Commission, however, had no books or accounts, and the Commission of the present year, which was organized on May 1, 1895, has been running back as far as the outgoing Commission.

AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT EMPLOYED.

In October, with the consent and by the courtesy of the honorable Controller, we employed an expert accountant to go to his office and make copies of all the vouchers paid within the last fiscal year, and get a memorandum from his books and papers, which would enable us to make up our accounts and settle with claimants and for the purpose of ascertaining how much our funds had been impaired and to enable us to make the financial report to the Legislature. The expert accountant, however, had already made his preliminary report to this Board dated October 1, which showed that the Commission had no books or accounts, and that the business which they were to conduct was being conducted by the outgoing Commission. The outgoing Commission, however, had no books or accounts, and the Commission of the present year, which was organized on May 1, 1895, has been running back as far as the outgoing Commission.

DOYLE MAKES A SHORTAGE GOOD.

A casual inspection of the fines and penalties account showed a shortage, as admitted by Mr. Doyle, of \$1,195, for which he gave a check to the chairman of the Executive Committee subject to re-examination and further adjustment of the accounts, which, when returned, was per report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, dated November 29, 1895, that the shortage was \$1,195. Your committee deem it their duty also to report that the books known as "the shellfish accounts" Continued on fourth page.

WILL IT BE WAR ON TRUSTS?

SCHEME TO SHUT THE CHICAGO GAS COMPANIES OUT OF NEW-YORK.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ASKED TO RESTRAIN THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY FROM ISSUING CERTIFICATES TO HOLDERS IN THE GAS COMBINATION—GOVERNOR MORTON SAID TO BE IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT.

Albany, Nov. 29.—Notice was received at the Attorney-General's Department to-day from James P. Lowrey, of New-York City, an attorney for Pitt Barrows, asking that Attorney-General Hancock agree to set a hearing for December 11, at his office here, on an application that he bring an action to restrain the Central Trust Company, of New-York City, from issuing stock certificates to holders of fidelity trust certificates of stock in the Chicago Gas companies, which certificates have been deposited with the company under the reorganization plan. The following is a copy of the notice served upon the Attorney-General's Department to-day:

To Central Trust Company, of New-York: Take notice that upon the sworn statement of Pitt Barrows, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, application is made before Theodore Tilton, Esq., Attorney-General of the State of New-York, that an action or actions be brought against you by the people of the State of New-York with respect to the matters set forth in such statement and in the manner provided by law; and for such relief as shall be just and equitable, and especially with the object of restraining you from issuing stock certificates to holders of fidelity trust certificates of stock in the Chicago Gas companies, which certificates have been deposited with the company under the reorganization plan. The following is a copy of the notice served upon the Attorney-General's Department to-day:

James P. Lowrey, Attorney for Pitt Barrows, Nos. 35 and 37 Broadway, New-York.

The Attorney-General on November 19 gave out in Syracuse his decision in the case of C. A. Whelan & Co., of Syracuse, against the American Tobacco Company, a proceeding prohibiting the commencement of an action to prohibit the American company from doing business in this State. The Attorney-General granted the petition of the plaintiffs in order to see if the company was not transacting a business in restraint of trade. The introduction to the press from Syracuse at that time said:

It is generally believed that this is the first step in the effort to break up the different trusts, and that eventually the legality of the company in Sugar, Leather, etc., by the company's companies will be subjected to his scrutiny in the courts.

The effort of the Chicago Gas combination to secure incorporation in the State is thus headed off.

It is understood in Syracuse that Attorney-General Hancock is acting in sympathy with Governor Morton's action against the Chicago Gas combination. The Chicago Gas Trust is only a beginning.

Syracuse, Nov. 29.—It was learned to-day that Edgar N. Wilson, attorney for C. A. Whelan & Co. in their suit against the American Tobacco Company, has been retained in the interest of a number of grocers to bring proceedings against the American Sugar Refining Company for the annulment of the certificates of stock issued by the company. The American Sugar Refining Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New-York, having been compelled to go outside of New-York for a charter.

Mr. Wilson, when seen to-day, acknowledged that he had been retained in such a proceeding and that papers had been drawn for presentation to the Attorney-General. Attorney Wilson, however, refused either to name his clients or show the papers, but said the methods of the Sugar Company are very similar to those employed by the Tobacco Company.

It is understood that the complainants in the case are grocers living elsewhere than in Syracuse, and that they have been retained by large dealers in the city. Attorney Wilson declined to say when he would present the case to the Attorney-General, seeming averse to having publicity given to the matter at this time.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Attorney-General Moloney, who has been ill at the Lela Hotel here for a week, was able to come to the Chicago office to-day, and while there announced that the reorganization plan of the Chicago Gas Trust was given him at his hotel last Wednesday. The Attorney-General said:

I have not examined the document closely, and beyond reading it and giving my opinion, I cannot say whether the plan will be acceptable to me. It will have to be accepted by the courts, and I will have to see that the law of Illinois against such combinations is not violated.

MINERS SEEKING HIGHER WAGES.

A MOVEMENT BEGUN WHICH WILL AFFECT 25,000 MEN.

Phillipsburg, Penn., Nov. 29.—A move was made yesterday at a conference representing the miners of this region which, if successful, means an advance in wages early next spring to at least 25,000 men. A committee will be sent into the coal fields of Broad Top, Maryland, Pennsylvania and all other competing districts to start the movement in such districts. Action was taken declaring against any strike or suspension to make it effective, and advising against any one district moving in the matter unless the miners in all the districts indicated the movement.

HIS COMPANY TREATED BADLY, HE SAYS

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER COMPLAINTS OF PRESIDENT STOVER OF THE GAMEWELL FIRE ALARM COMPANY—A LETTER THAT WAS NEVER RECEIVED.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday and several matters of importance came before them for consideration. President Stover of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, appeared to press certain charges he had made against Superintendent Smith, of the Telegraph Bureau. Mr. Stover alleges that his company has been treated unfairly in a recent bid on fire-alarm boxes. He said that his firm was asked to submit bids on incomplete boxes, while others were allowed to bid on complete boxes, and that in consequence the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company was placed at a great disadvantage. Mr. Stover also said that he had seen a copy of a letter addressed to his company on Mr. Smith's letter box, which he is certain was never received and which he said he had good reason to believe was never sent by Superintendent Smith.

Mr. Stover was asked whether he could give the date or substance of the letter, and he replied that he was not at liberty to explain to the Board under what circumstances he saw the letter. He said that Superintendent Smith's letter book was produced, but Mr. Stover said that none of the letters read to him bore any resemblance to the letter which he referred to. Commissioner Ford was in favor of sifting the matter thoroughly, and Commissioner Smith said he would have the letter he had over to give Superintendent Smith time to produce the record of the letter referred to by Mr. Stover. The suggestion was adopted.

"YES" BY TELEPHONE.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY INVENTION IN THE SERVICE OF CUPID.

A YOUNG MAN FROM INDIANAPOLIS GETS THE AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER TO HIS SUIT OVER THE LONG-DISTANCE WIRE FROM BROOKLYN.

Cupid has found one more device to help him out in his match-making. The little scamper was always known to be fertile in resources; but there has existed a supposition that he was rather conservative in his methods after all, and wary of modern appliances. In his latest photograph, in fact, he was represented as wearing the same suit known only to the Greeks, and was called Eros and over his shoulder was thrown the same old olive with a new stock of the same old arrow and the same old bow. His unbroken line of victories was due to his methods of attack, his energetic pursuits and his severe terms of unconditional, but always more or less voluntary, surrender.

But as the nineteenth century advanced and he began to note the onward march of things, he, too, became more liberal. He never laid aside his quiver and his bow, but after they had done their work he became more tolerant of modern ideas, and in course of time was willing to trust his messages to the hands of the foot-messenger.

Standing within arm's reach of his desk and ready for use at any instant, is a telephone of the most modern type. He used this nineteenth century invention for the first time for business purposes several months ago, but the story of the all-important incident has just crept out. Here it is:

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gilliland have a pleasant and attractive home at Pelham Manor. They had a very good friend in the person of Miss Ethel M. Bishop, a young woman who had been educated in English schools and was versed in all the arts that make womanhood attractive.

For three years or more they have been glad to have Miss Bishop call their home her own. George R. Gaston is a popular and well-to-do young business man of Indianapolis. Charles W. Price, of No. 233 Garfield place, Brooklyn, is a mutual friend of the two young people, and in due course of time he introduced them to each other. Mr. Gaston is a good friend of Mr. Gilliland, and when two years ago Mr. Gaston came to New-York for a few weeks he was a welcome guest at the Pelham Manor home.

His acquaintance with Miss Bishop rapidly ripened into something much stronger than an acquaintance. If not love at first sight, it was something closely akin to it. Business duties in Indianapolis all too soon brought about a parting, which was made less intolerable by a lively interchange of love-laden epistles.

Finally one of these messages came from Indianapolis which was longer than the rest, and more earnest. It contained an old, old story, told with many exclamations, but ending with an interrogation point. Then the young woman decided that she had to go "to town," and there in New-York and then to Brooklyn and into the office of W. D. Sargent, vice-president of the Telephone Company, at No. 16 Smith-st. A request was made for the use of the wire for a message to Indianapolis.

"Oh, Mr. Sargent," exclaimed the nervous young woman with a blushing face, "do you mind and truly know that George heard me and understood when I said—yes—yes? You don't suppose the telephone said anything else, do you?" gasped the old-fashioned friend.

Mr. Sargent assured her that his telephones never cut up any such tricks as that, and Miss Bishop left Brooklyn for Pelham Manor only about half-satisfied with the "new way" as was satisfactory to the old.

But the "yes" reached Indianapolis just as the sender sent it from Brooklyn, as subsequent happenings proved. Cupid is now a satisfied man, and the business of the Telephone Exchange. On Tuesday there was a pretty wedding at Pelham Manor, and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gaston will soon be at home in Indianapolis to receive the congratulations of scores of friends.

UNABLE TO SECURE COTTON CARGOES.

TWO STEAMERS COMPELLED TO LEAVE GALVESTON AND GO TO NEW-ORLEANS TO GET THE STAPLE.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 29.—The British steamer Cromwell, Captain Branford, to-day sailed for New-Orleans after having remained here sixteen days in a vain hope of securing a cargo. Owing to the extreme shortness of the cotton crop, she was forced to give up the idea of loading. The cargo of the main dock, passing down the stairs. Return said he was lately discharged from Bellevue Hospital, where he underwent an operation, since which time he has not been responsible for his actions.

The Norwegian steamer Nordkyn, Captain Beer, which arrived to-day from Hamburg and Rotterdam, was unable to secure a cargo of cotton for Hamburg and Rotterdam.

THE DOG BIT THE TIE.

A YONKERS WOMAN HURT IN A NOVEL BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Porteous, the wife of Dr. J. L. Porteous, of No. 31 Warburton-ave., Yonkers, was thrown from her bicycle while riding in South Broadway, in that city, yesterday afternoon, and one of her hip bones was broken. She was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital. The accident was caused by a large dog, which chased Mrs. Porteous while she was riding at a fair rate of speed, and took the tire of the rear wheel between his teeth.

A CONVENIENT LACK OF MEMORY.

GILBERT, THE ALLEGED BANK-BRECKER, ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The testimony in the case of Samuel Gilbert, former teller of the Rome Bank, which began a week ago in the United States Court here, came to an end this afternoon. The defendant was on the witness-stand most of the day, and a notable feature of his testimony was a lack of memory in all matters pertaining to business transactions connected with the bank. He flatly contradicted the story of ex-cashier Bieley, which, if true, implicates him in all the crookedness and dishonesty of the bank. He said he had no recollection of having been in the bank for two hours after he submitted the case to the jury to-morrow.

CRAWLED INTO A JAIL TO DIE.

ALBERT STERN, OF THIS CITY, FOUND IN THE QUEENS COUNTY JAIL WITH TWO BULLET WOUNDS.

Albert Stern was found with a bullet in his skull and a bullet in the region of his heart, at the rear of the staircase leading to the jail offices in the Queens County Jail in Long Island City, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Wilson, a prisoner, made the discovery, and reported it to Janitor McDougal. The janitor asked Stern what he was doing there, and he replied that he had shot himself and crawled into there to die.

Stern was taken to St. John's Hospital. The bullet in the skull, entering the head back of the left ear, was extracted. The bullet in his body entered the main door, passing down the stairs. Return said he was lately discharged from Bellevue Hospital, where he underwent an operation, since which time he has not been responsible for his actions.

ELEVEN MINERS KILLED

CRUSHED BY FALLING ROCKS.

ANOTHER DISASTER IN THE TILLY FOSTER IRON MINE.

WEAKENED BY RAINS, A HUNDRED TONS OF AN OVERHANGING ROCK WALL SLIDE INTO THE PIT, MANGLING THE WORKMEN—NINE MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Brewster, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Nineteen years ago fifty tons of rock fell into the open pit at the Tilly Foster mine, killing six miners and maiming three others for life. The six who met death were so horribly crushed that their bodies were taken up in shovels, thrown into canvas sacks and hoisted to the surface. From that time until today the hanging walls, which rise 400 feet above the working level of the pit, have undergone daily inspection. If this inspection revealed any crevice or other sign of danger, work was abandoned until the threatening overhang had been dislodged. The extreme caution exercised prevented many accidents. In fact, the few fatalities in the mine excited the admiration and wonder of the many expert miners and geologists throughout the United States and Europe who visited the mine at frequent intervals for the purpose of obtaining specimens and to inspect the machinery and appliances used in raising the ore.

The ore is taken from an open pit. The opening at the surface is about five hundred feet in its greatest length and 400 in its greatest width. One hundred feet below the surface the mass of ore measured exactly 522 feet in length. The width of the centre of the pit was something over two hundred feet. Years ago the method of mining was in the usual way, by shafts and drifts opening into rooms about 25x100 feet and 75 feet high. The pillars left to sustain the roofs were of solid iron ore and of about the same dimensions as the rooms. When this method of mining had continued down to the 400-foot level it was decided to rob the mine—in other words, lift to the surface the rich pillars and floors, which were formed entirely of ore carrying not less than 62 per cent of pure iron. This work had gone on down to the 400-foot level. Big derricks with long booms supported the heavy cable, with car attached, which was dropped to the working level, loaded, and by the power of huge engines and revolving drums hoisted to the surface.

BURIED UNDER A HUNDRED TONS OF ROCK.

This afternoon about thirty men were at work on the 400-foot level breaking ore and loading the cars sent down by the cable. About 3:30 o'clock the entire northwest wall, apparently containing over 160 tons of rock, fell into the pit, killing not less than eleven men, and inflicting serious injury upon nine others. William Aspell and four others ran and escaped. Five Italians also got out alive. The cable and its cars were not injured. Aspell and his companions, as soon as the boulders stopped rolling down the slope, looked over the wreck. They saw Patrick H. Murtha struggling to get up. He was pinned fast by a rock. They assisted him. The cable-car brought down three Italians, who rendered further assistance. Murtha was placed on the car, hoisted to the surface and taken home, where he died thirty minutes later. Just as the rearing car started on the return trip more rock fell, and it is reported that one of the three Italians who went down in the car was killed.

The second downward trip brought Patrick H. Kelley and James McGinn. They organized the miners left in the pit, secured tools, and began to take out the bodies. Rocks were thrown off the bodies of Michael Gannon, Thomas Dennis, John Fagan, an Austrian, known as No. 24, and Superintendent Berenxone, who moved to the surface and died. All were dead and horribly mangled. Mark Critchley, who seemed to be suffering from a fracture of the spine, probably fatal, was taken home, as also was Patrick Burns, who was better known as "Big Tom." Superintendent Tompkins and Foreman Lynch received the bodies upon the surface, and submitted them to the view of Coroner Penny and a jury. The two undertakers cared for them as the relatives of friends directed.

RESCUERS IN DANGER.

Darkness came on rapidly and the falling rocks, when continued to threaten the rescuing party, when Tompkins ordered all hands to the surface. The work of taking out the bodies will be resumed at daylight to-morrow morning. The bodies believed to be in the pit are those of James Fox, bachelor, who is known as "Big Tom," and James Clark, a stranger, who began work on November 18, and four Italians, Nos. 13, 26, 331, and 234.

A great crowd flocked to the scene of the disaster. First came the relatives of those who lived in the hamlet, and then followed hundreds from Brewster and Carmel. As the car raised body after body to the surface, the walls and means of escape were so crowded that the rescuers and the hearts of the hundreds of onlookers.

At the time of the accident Foreman Lynch was preparing to go down to the working level. He was ready to take the next descending car and stood facing the northwest wall when the rock began to slide. He saw the danger, but there was no means of giving warning. The heavy rains had opened crevices in many places, and during the last two days more than two hundred tons of rock had been dislodged and thrown into the pit. The northwestern wall had been examined from that quarter.

The mine is owned by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, of New-York and Stratton, Penn. Charles Stephens is the contractor. He and the men killed and injured were in his employ.

CHARGES SENT TO SUPT. PRESTON.

GVERNOR MORTON REQUESTS AN ANSWER WITHIN EIGHT DAYS.

Albany, Nov. 29.—Governor Morton to-day transmitted to Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, a copy of the charges preferred against that officer by certain depositors of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn. The Governor has requested the Superintendent to file his answer within eight days.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS FATALLY HURT.

SPINAL INJURIES AND CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN SUFFERED BY TWO YOUNG MEN.

Eureka, Kan., Nov. 29.—In a football game here yesterday between Lewis Academy, of Wichita, and the Southern Kansas Academy, of this place, Robert Jones, of the Eureka team, received spinal injuries that are thought to be fatal. He is conscious, but completely paralyzed. Decatur, Ill., Nov. 29.—As a result of the football game here yesterday between the Young Men's Christian Association eleven of Springfield and the local team, William McGerron, of the visitors, is likely to die. His home is in Chicago, and he is private secretary to the State Treasurer. He went down in a scrimmage, and the two eleven fell upon him. When they arose McGerron was unconscious. His attending physician fears he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

GLOOMY AT FAILURE TO GET WORK.

A BAKER OUT OF EMPLOYMENT KILLS HIMSELF IN HIS HOME.

Max Rothengatter, a baker, fifty-one years old, committed suicide in the kitchen of his home on the third floor of No. 210 East Seventy-third-st. yesterday afternoon by shooting.

His wife went out to work yesterday morning and her husband, who had been out of work for over two months, was in Brooklyn with the expectation of getting employment from a baker there. He was disappointed in not getting employment and returned to his room about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At 2:30 o'clock he was seen by neighbors going out of the house, but he returned in a few minutes and went to his room. At 4:45 o'clock his wife returned home and found him dead, a chair in his hands. From a bullet wound in his temple the blood had been flowing until it had formed a pool beside him on the floor.

UNHURT AFTER A BIG FALL.

AN INFANT THAT APPARENTLY HAD NINE LIVES.

THROWN THROUGH A WINDOW SASH BY A CRAZED FATHER, THE CHILD FALLS FOUR STORIES WITHOUT INJURY—THE MAN LEAPS AFTER THE BABY AND IS SERIOUSLY HURT.

Robert Dale, a laborer, forty-six years old, while insane with grief at the death of his three-year-old boy, yesterday afternoon threw his three-year-old infant daughter through a fourth-story window and then jumped out himself. Strange to say, the child was not injured.

Dale and his wife and two children have lived for some time at the above address. He is a steady man and spoken of by his neighbors as a one who is much devoted to his family. Two days ago his little boy Robert was taken down with scarlet fever, and against the wishes of his parents, was removed to a hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. The father, who was extremely fond of the little fellow, learned of his death last night, and after receiving the sad news, according to the neighbors, he began to act strangely, asking all the time if he was going to be "deprived of his little Robert."

THREW THE BABY OUT.

About 9:30 o'clock last night he went home, after arranging with an undertaker for the burial of his boy. When he entered the kitchen the baby was asleep in its crib, and his wife noticed a strange expression on his face as he entered an adjoining room to get something she needed. Suddenly there was a crash of broken glass, and when she ran back to the kitchen she was horrified to find the crib empty and a big hole in the window-sash. She had no time to ask her husband where the baby was, when he ran to the window, lifted it up, and jumped four stories to the yard below.

Attracted by the piercing screams of the woman, the neighbors flocked out into the landings of the house, and several of them rushed to the yard, expecting to find the mangled bodies of the father and baby, but, strange to say, when the infant was picked up it was conscious and crying. An examination of its little body failed to disclose a single scratch. In its fall it struck four clotheslines and landed on a pile of dirt in the yard. The father had not waited to the window, but threw the child right through the sash.

When the father was picked up it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh. In his descent he broke through the clothes line, and a high fence, and fell about five feet from the baby. He was removed to New-York Hospital, where he lies in a serious condition. The doctors believe that the man is crazy.

A NEIGHBOR'S STORY.

One woman in the tenement-house where the Dales live, said last night that Dale had been drinking heavily and had tried to kill his wife before he threw the child out of the window. Mrs. Dale, the woman's said, was a high-spirited woman, and this neighbor said that Dale was fond of his children, but was inclined to be shiftless and let his wife work for him.

THE NICOLAUS-GOULD SUIT SETTLED.

A CONFERENCE WAS HELD YESTERDAY, AND IT IS SAID SHE IS TO RECEIVE \$5,000.

The suit brought by Zella Nicolaus against George Gould was being practically settled, according to the announcement of one of the lawyers, and it is probable that it will ever have a hearing in court. The case was one of the first on the calendar for the December term of the New-Jersey Supreme Court in Hudson County, Justice Lippincott presiding. Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the office of Mr. Gould's counsel in the Western Union building, in this city. Those present were, it is said, Winslow S. Pierce, Mr. Gould's lawyer; Zella Nicolaus, her husband, "Al" Ruhman, and her lawyer, Alexander Simpson. The terms of the settlement were practically agreed upon before the meeting, and the ratification was all that was required. The amount of the settlement was \$5,000. No confirmation of this report could be obtained from any of the parties immediately concerned.

GOLD MINING EXCITEMENT IN UTAH.

RECENT DISCOVERIES OF RICH FIELDS SOUTH OF SALT LAKE—NEW MINES AND NEW PROCESSES.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 29.—Recent discoveries of vast gold fields at Mercur, about sixty-five miles south of Salt Lake City, which give every indication of making that place one of the largest and richest gold-mining camps in the world, have created intense excitement. For about two years only one property has been operated, and that by the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Company, and that period it has paid dividends of over \$600,000. It now appears that the value for many miles in every direction is equally as rich or richer than the Mercur Company's property.

Within a short period a district of seven miles by three miles has been almost entirely taken up by the Mercur Company, and the stock of the company is being practically unlimited, and the stock of numerous companies which have recently incorporated in the district is being sold at a premium. It is eagerly sought for at from 30 cents to \$1 a share. Captain Delamar, the multi-millionaire, recently obtained the rights to the properties of the Mercur Company for \$1,500,000. The option runs until January 8, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the ore is of a character different from any other in the world. It is being treated by an adapted cyanide process. It is medium grade, running \$12 to \$15 to the ton, although it is reported to be as high as \$20, but the quantity of it seems to be practically unlimited.

Experts who have thoroughly examined the ground say that it is a richer and more extensive gold region than those of South Africa. The ore is found at a depth of 200 feet. The Denver Real Estate Exchange will open for mining stocks on Monday. A dozen new mining companies were incorporated to-day to operate in the Mercur district. The capitalizations range from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

ECONOMY—NOT HOLMANISM!

THE REPUBLICANS' POLICY.

MR. REED MAKING UP HIS COMMITTEE WITH THAT IDEA IN VIEW.

IT MEANS THAT NOT A DOLLAR WILL BE SPENT UNNECESSARILY, BUT THE PUBLIC SERVICE WILL NOT BE CRIPPLED—NO TARIFF OR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION YET FORMULATED—LEADING CANDIDATES FOR IMPORTANT CHAIRMANSHIPS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HOUSE CAUCUS TO-NIGHT.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Rigid economy in public expenditures will be the Republican programme for next winter. Mr. Reed has impressed this necessity on a number of the older members whom he honors with his confidence and with whom he finds time, notwithstanding the rush of callers, to consult regarding matters not connected with the personnel of the committee. This does not mean that a "cheeseparing" policy will be adopted, or that great public works now in process of construction will be discontinued in order to reduce appropriations. But it does mean that not a dollar will be expended unnecessarily. It means, too, that no money will be voted for new public buildings except where urgent necessity exists. It is also understood to mean that the River and Harbor Committee will be so constituted as to reduce those appropriations to the lowest point consistent with the needs of the Government. If this policy is faithfully observed it will follow that a number of small streams and harbors on which money has been expended with more or less liberality in past years will be passed over by the next House, notwithstanding the probability that the members interested in these works may use their influence to defeat the bill.

WAITING TO HEAR FROM CLEVELAND.

Mr. Reed has not, so far as can be learned, formulated any policy with respect to tariff or financial legislation. He and the other Republican leaders in the House are disposed to await the President's message before deciding what course the party shall pursue on this and other questions of National importance. The continued deficit in the Treasury is causing some uneasiness among the members, and the suggestions which have been advanced to meet the situation are as diverse as the sections they represent. The Pennsylvania members, particularly, feel that increased receipts should result from new tariff legislation which will give greater protection to some of the Northern and Eastern industries and at the same time supply the amount which is now lacking in the customs revenues. Some of the New-England members argue that wool should again be placed on the dutiable list and a general revision made of the woolen schedule. If this does not check the deficit, other changes should be made until the proper figures are reached.

There is, on the other hand, strong objection to a general revision of the tariff, which, it is believed, would naturally result if once the work were begun. Some of the Western men suggest additional internal taxation, such, for example, as doubling the tax on beer. This, however, is so contrary to the Republican policy of raising all revenues as far as possible from customs duties that it does not meet with general favor. Besides, it is regarded as bad politics. Mr. Reed is quoted as saying that no measure increasing tariff rates will, in his opinion, be signed by the President, even if it pass the Senate, which he regards as problematical. The contention that the desired relief can be found in the adoption of a proper currency measure having for its primary object the retirement of the greenbacks does not meet the approval of the majority of the Republicans, although it is believed that a recommendation on these lines will be contained in the President's message. It is also asserted that the President will contend that under the present tariff law customs receipts will so increase that they will be equal to all the requirements of the public service.

THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

The general expectation is growing that the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee will be given to Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, the senior Republican member. Mr. Henderson expects it by reason of the fact that for the last four years he has been at the head of the minority representation on the committee, and his friends also expect it. He has not spoken with Mr. Reed regarding the matter, nor has he, in fact, seen him since the latter's arrival in Washington, a week ago. Mr. Reed maintains a studied silence on this and all other matters connected with the committee, but the belief that the chairmanship will be given to Mr. Henderson is so well grounded as to be practically conceded by all the members.</